

KINSLEY

"A TIME LIKE THIS DEMANDS STRONG MINDS, GREAT HEARTS, TRUE FAITH AND READY HANDS."

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NO. 14.

CURRENT COMMENT.

OWING to hard times some of the big circuses will not "take the road" next summer.

THE London Lady says: Man's latest fashion is to have all his clothes perfumed with pine or sandal wood.

RESTAURANTS have been established in Boston for women and girls exclusively which furnish a nutritious meal for a nickel.

FIVE hundred Chinamen of Oregon and Washington have registered under the McCrory act. In the two states are about 13,000 Chinese.

ABOUT the latest thing in governors is the illustrated message. Gov. Brown, of Maryland, has had his last message fully and completely illustrated.

THE London Chronicle says that Lord Lansdowne, ex-foreign secretary of Canada, has declined an offer of the ambassadorship to St. Petersburg.

EASTERN anthracite coal sales agents have decided to recommend a further restriction of the output, so as to limit the aggregate tonnage for the month of all the companies to about 3,000,000. No action was taken as to prices.

THE Almagro association is seriously considering the advisability of entering suits for damages against the Pennsylvania steel manufacturers, who, it is alleged, have recently repudiated contracts with the association by insisting upon further reductions in wages of the workmen.

It is claimed that the goat is a better animal than the cow for the propagation of vaccine virus, being subject to none of the diseases that pertain to the cow. It is to be hoped that this is true. The cow is a more useful and indispensable creature, while almost every community has goats to spare.

A REPORT was sent into a number of New York newspapers over the telephone from an out-of-town resort that a certain prominent gentleman had his "ice-boat out." The message sounded like "eyes shot out" and a dozen reporters went out for a sensational story, but were disappointed.

THE government of Guatemala has prohibited armed bodies from crossing the frontier. The report that volunteers have crossed to join Bonilla is officially denied. The government has an understanding with President Vasquez, but should Salvador interfere in the Honduras trouble, Guatemala will likely take some action.

COL. ALBERT A. POPE, of Boston, will soon issue a volume containing a list of all the errors in school books to which attention has been called through the publicity invited by Col. Pope. "They number thousands, and it is said that some of the publishers who are hardest hit are fighting hard to prevent any further publication of the facts. The list of errors which have been transmitted to one school book publishing house aggregates over 1,100.

FOR the collegiate year 1892-3 the records show the graduate attendance at the universities to have been: At Harvard, 206; Yale, 123; Johns Hopkins, 207; Cornell, 129; the University of Pennsylvania, 117. In the same year the University of Chicago was established school 217 students. While comparison by numbers is not a safe method of indicating relative scholastic excellence, still in this instance the figures are very significant.

SOME extraordinary female writer started a story some time ago about Adeline Patti, to the effect that she (Miss Patti) never washed her face in water, but used cold cream and a velvet rag, or some such weird combination, instead of soap and water. The cantatrice is so used to having stories told about her that she does not ordinarily mind them, but she told Mary Scott Rowland, the famous chemist, who is a personal friend of hers, that she was downright angry about that one.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has made a rule that whenever the game preserves and vast forests belonging to the Prussian crown property. It is that all the game that is shot over the preserves be delivered from taking the game which falls to their guns. It is gathered by servants and sold en bloc to game dealers. If a guest wishes to obtain the body of any animal or bird which he may have shot he is obliged to pay the full market price to the treasury of the department of the grand master of the hunt.

RUSSELL SAGE, whose fortune is estimated to be at least \$20,000,000, was assessed in New York on \$500,000 worth of personal property. He made a vigorous objection to the assessment and claimed that his personal property was not worth nearly that amount. Bonds are subject to taxation as personal property, while stocks are not. Mr. Sage has a goodly store of bonds, but he claims that their value has shrunk greatly on account of financial depression. At all events he does not want to pay his taxes as assessed.

ARTHUR, vicomte de Rochenot, was brought before the Jefferson Market court, New York, recently by his mother, who wanted him committed to the Gerry society on account of incorrigibility. The boy's father, who was formerly very wealthy, became a political exile from France in 1848 and his estates were confiscated. He came to this country and got a place in the New York department of public works. Until he died his family lived in style, but are now miserably poor. The present vicomte is a handsome boy of 15, but a slave to cigarettes and opium.

Mrs. JOSE SHERWOOD has undertaken a crusade in behalf of the servant girls. Within ten days she says she succeeded in persuading eighteen shop girls to take positions as domestics in the country. She then adds: "What could 100 women accomplish in twenty days?"

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned By Telegraph and Mail.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.
The full text of the democratic internal revenue bill has been published. The income tax is to go into effect January 1, 1895.

SENATOR WALTHALL, of Mississippi, has resigned because of ill health. He had recently been re-elected for a term of six years.

REPRESENTATIVE REED, of Huron county, in a bill introduced in the Ohio legislature proposes to do away with hanging in Ohio and substitute electrocution.

THE fourteenth annual meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance convened at Chicago on the 18th.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, the Philadelphia editor, has had a serious attack of vertigo.

THE insurgent vessels are still bombarding the Brazilian batteries at Nictheroy.

HAROLD M. SEWELL, formerly consul-general at Samoa, and his wife narrowly escaped death in a storm at sea.

THE subcommittee of the house judiciary has condemned Secretary Carlisle's bond scheme.

THE Cologne Gazette confirms the report that the Russian government has applied to the government of Greece for the keys of the extensive naval magazine on the island of Paros in the Grecian archipelago.

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It is announced by the Cunard company that plans for the construction of two new steamships have been approved. The new vessels will be built in America.

BENJAMIN C. FAUBATT, former president of the defunct Lima, O., national bank, has been arrested upon a charge of swindling.

A SMALL sized cyclone struck the town of Potomac, Tex. The Masonic temple and several small buildings were destroyed. No loss of life was reported.

THE steel works of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. at Pueblo have resumed operations. Seven hundred men are employed.

BROKERS on the Chicago board of trade were excited for a time by the falling of a piece of granite from the tower of the building. No one was hurt, but it gave rise to many rumors about the safety of the building.

CAPT. T. L. BANGS, of Seattle, Wash., has confessed to having scuttled the schooner Mary L. Parker, of which he was master, to obtain the insurance. Maximum punishment for the crime is a fine of \$10,000 and ten years' imprisonment.

A WAGON containing six persons was run by a passenger train on the Toledo & Ohio Central railway, at the northern outskirts of Findlay, O. Two of the occupants were killed and two wounded.

A SWITCH engine of the Belt railroad of East St. Louis ran down the incline just at the head of the island opposite Carr street and plunged into the river. George Kirby, the engineer, was drowned. The fireman escaped by jumping.

THE premature explosion of a blast at the state ditch near Canyon City, Col., ignited some powder on the ground near a group of convicts. Joseph Corfield was instantly killed, and J. F. Ramsey, William McManus, W. C. Rampham and Michael Martino were seriously injured.

THE mayor of Cincinnati has been authorized to expend \$100,000 from the contingent fund of the city for the benefit of the unemployed. The plan is to use it in promoting such repairs and other work as is needed.

THREE men were killed and eighteen injured in an accident on the Ogawmaw railroad in Arkansas.

It is shown by statistics in New York as well as in other times that marriages are less frequent.

THOMAS HOLMES TODD, who was one of the Blue Cut Mo. train robbers, killed a man at Denver, Col., the other night.

A GOLD nugget weighing 150 ounces has been found near Leadville, Col.

FIRE in the Mikado mine at Leadville, Col., caused \$35,000 damage.

HEAVY gales off the Spanish coast have sunk many small craft and drowned twenty-five sailors.

PIRATES ambushed French troops in Tongkin and killed Capt. Delauney, three lieutenants and eighteen men.

THE interstate commerce commission has filed suits against numerous southern roads, based on charges of discrimination.

A RIO DE JANEIRO telegram says it is impossible for vessels to discharge their cargoes at the port, owing to the yellow fever epidemic. The deaths from this average eleven daily.

AT Bethlehem, Pa., John D. Cutler & Co.'s mammoth silk mill has resumed operations, giving employment to 400 hands. The concern has many orders and will be kept busy for some time to come.

EVANS and Morrell, the California bandits, are said to have made good their escape, and are now somewhere on the Atlantic coast.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.
The colored captain of the watch on the steamboat State of Missouri was murdered by a roustabout at Cairo, Ill.

THE Pennsylvania, Big Four and Missouri have formed a pool in Chicago, Louisville and Chicago-Cincinnati business.

GOV. FISBECK, of Arkansas, has announced himself a candidate to succeed Hon. J. H. Berry in the United States senate.

THE steamship Normannia, of the Hamburg-American line, was almost swamped by a tidal wave while en route to New York. The damage amounted to \$100,000. No one was killed.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany and Prince Bismarck have become reconciled.

EIGHT men living near Pocahontas, Tenn., have been arrested on a charge of plotting to rob a Memphis & Charleston train.

THE jury at Milwaukee returned a verdict of guilty against Bank Wrecked Ketting, cashier of the defunct South-side savings bank. The bank was out \$300,000.

THE gang of train robbers that held up a train at Seminole, I. T., has been broken up. One was killed, another wounded and two captured.

THE shops of Purdue university at Lafayette, Ind., have been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of over \$350,000.

MRS. ANNIE LINDGREN, who was severely crushed by a hungry mob that was battling for food at the county agent's office, Chicago, died of her injuries. She had called to obtain food for her starving children.

THE house on the 23d voted in committee to abolish the entire duty on sugar. The coal and iron schedules of the tariff bill were then taken up. A motion to continue the duty on coal was lost. The senate debated the elections bill.

THE Ohio miners refused to accept a reduction in wages by about 500 majority. The object was a cut, so as to meet Pittsburgh competition.

THE Chickasaw legislature, in special session, appointed delegates to confer with the Dawes commission. The delegates are instructed to use every legitimate means to prevent starvation.

TRUSTEES of the Brooklyn tabernacle are trying to devise ways and means of clearing it from debt. Dr. Talmage might there be induced to remain.

TWELVE hundred pottery employees at Wheeling, W. Va., who were on a strike as a result of a proposed cut in wages, have accepted the reduction.

A BOTTLE OF WINE.

It Effects a Reconciliation Between the Emperor and Bismarck.

THE WHOLE OF GERMANY REJOICES.

The Ex-Chancellor Said to Be in Accord with the Emperor's Policy and Will Attend His Birthday Celebration.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Emperor William has, apparently, become reconciled to Prince Bismarck, and the latter will, in all probability, visit the emperor in Berlin shortly after the latter's birthday celebration on Saturday next. The news of the reconciliation has caused much satisfaction throughout Germany, and has increased the emperor's popularity. The news has also strengthened the government, as it is said Bismarck is in accord with Chancellor von Caprivi and with Baron von Biebertstein, the imperial secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Emperor William delights in surprises, and thus it was, according to the story, that he allowed no intimation of his intention to seek a reconciliation with Prince Bismarck to leak out until after the reconciliation was a fait accompli. Little by little the facts in the case are leaking out, and it would seem the reconciliation was brought about entirely by the emperor himself, and that he accomplished it in a most graceful manner.

The aide-de-camp of Emperor William, Col. von Moltke, arrived at Friedrichsruhe and sought an interview with Prince Bismarck, who was readily granted. Col. von Moltke, it appears, was the bearer of an autograph letter from Emperor William to the ex-chancellor, congratulating the latter upon his recovery from his recent attack of influenza, and begging him to accept a bottle of very old and valuable wine from the imperial cellar, which Col. von Moltke was also charged to convey to the distinguished German statesman.

Prince Bismarck is said to have been much affected by the kind messages conveyed to him by the emperor's aide-de-camp and the best of feeling is reported to have been displayed on both sides.

Col. von Moltke was so successful in pleasing Prince Bismarck that the latter not only invited him to take a drive about the neighborhood of Friedrichsruhe, but also invited him to dine at the castle. The emperor's aide-de-camp accepted both of these invitations, and returned to Berlin bearing in his hand an autograph letter from Prince Bismarck to the emperor, in which the iron chancellor thanked his imperial majesty for his extreme kindness and thoughtfulness, and assured the emperor that he (Prince Bismarck) would be most pleased to wait upon his majesty after the latter's birthday celebration.

The greatest importance is attached to this city and throughout Germany to the reconciliation between Prince Bismarck and Emperor William. Special attention is paid to the effect which it will have upon the internal policy of the empire, much comment being made upon the announcement that Bismarck, in addition to being reconciled to the emperor, is also in friendly relations with Chancellor von Caprivi, and with the imperial secretary of state for foreign affairs, Baron von Biebertstein. The reconciliation, as announced, has served to increase the popularity of the emperor, as there is no doubt a very great number of people in Germany objected to the practical exiling from Berlin and from participation in the affairs of the empire of the great German statesman who laid the foundations of German unity, and who built upon them the empire of Germany.

On the other hand, the agrarians, who relied upon Prince Bismarck's support against the Russo-German treaty, were disappointed and apparently convinced there is no longer much strength in their opposition to this measure.

The effect of the news of the reconciliation between the emperor and the ex-chancellor was most marked. There was a general rise in stocks and bonds on the bourse, and a much stronger and more hearty feeling prevailed on all sides. Newspapers hail the reconciliation as the happiest event in Germany for a long while, and the people everywhere give evidence of joyful excitement and thanksgiving.

THE New Jersey Mailer.
TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24.—Gov. Wertz has sent a request to Chief Justice Beasley to convene a special session of the supreme court to decide which of the two bodies now claiming to be the senate of New Jersey is the legal body. He has also instructed the attorney-general to institute quo warranto proceedings against the republican senate to compel them to show by what authority they are claiming to be a senate. This action is understood to be a friendly one, and both republicans and democrats have agreed to abide by the decision of the courts.

YOUNG WOMEN DROWNED.
GUTHRIE, Ok., Jan. 24.—Miss Chattman and two other young women named Johnson, all school teachers, were drowned while trying to cross the Deep Fork river, which is in the Sac and Fox country. The body of Miss Chattman was brought to this city. The remains of the other two have not been recovered. Advice is that parties are searching the stream, but owing to the severe storm but little hope is entertained of their being successful.

Below Zero.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 24.—The mercury went to 14 degrees below zero this morning. Extreme cold weather is reported all around.

Eight men living near Pocahontas, Tenn., have been arrested on a charge of plotting to rob a Memphis and Charleston train.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Proceedings of the Week Briefly Given.

In the senate on the 16th a spirited discussion took place between Senators Hoar and Gray and Daniel on the Hawaiian question. The federal elections report bill came up as the regular order and Senator Palmer (Ill.) spoke in favor of it. A communication was received from the secretary of the treasury in answer to Senator Allen's resolution in regard to the gold coin in the United States and at 3:00 o'clock the senate adjourned. The house continued its work on the tariff bill, the republicans under the leadership of Mr. Burrows, making the attempt to offer minority amendments alternately with the majority of the committee, but were ruled out under precedents established when the McKinley bill was under consideration. The debate was participated in by many members until adjournment.

The work of the senate on the 17th amounted to little outside of executive session at which, after some debate, the nomination of Scott Harrison (brother of the ex-president) to be surgeon of the port of Kansas was rejected—both Missouri senators opposing him. In the house the tariff bill was further considered, and the committee announced that the date on which the free trade clause should go into effect on August 1, 1891, was rejected and the date made upon the passage of the bill. The debate was continued until the night session.

The senate was treated to a surprise on the 18th by the announcement of the resignation of Senator Walthall, of Mississippi. It health given as the reason. Several senators expressed their disapproval of the resignation, and when Senators Morgan (Ala.) and Daniel (Va.) The elections bill was considered, Mr. Vest making a speech in favor of repeal. The day in the house was devoted to a civil service bill, being on Mr. Burrows' amendment to restore the existing duty on wool. The amendment was defeated by a strict party vote. At the evening session Mr. Stewart (Iowa), of Pennsylvania, spoke against the tariff bill.

The house further considered the tariff bill. The proposition to put steel rails on the free list was defeated and the sugar schedule was considered at length. The debate was very close. This senate was not in session on the 21st. When the house met consideration of the tariff bill was resumed. Soon after 1 o'clock the president sent in a message in which he requested that the secretary of the treasury had no right to issue five per cent bonds was debated in the senate on the 23d and finally went over without a vote. A resolution to civil service reform was agreed to. The federal elections report bill was informally laid aside at the request of Senator Foster. In executive session the president sent in the nomination of William H. Taft, of New York, for associate justice of the supreme court and the senate soon adjourned. The house had under consideration all day the sugar schedule of the tariff bill and the debate was prolonged, and after some wrangling, by a vote of 115 yeas to 69 nays the bounty on sugar was also rejected. The bill was further debated at the night session.

INDIANS WHO GO WHALING.
The Makahs, of Washington, Make a Good Living Out of the Sea.

The Makah tribe of Indians of Neah bay have been accustomed for years to cruise on the ocean twenty or thirty miles from Cape Flattery, boldly attacking whaling ships, for seals and sea lions, catching halibut, the several varieties of cod, salmon and rock fish, all of which abound in great numbers about the cape. It was in 1892 that the government established a reservation and agency at Neah bay under charge of Henry Webster. The Makahs are not agriculturists, but they are mostly self-supporting, receiving only about four hundred dollars a year from the government for educational purposes entirely. They derive all of their subsistence from the ocean. They have been encouraged to procure a larger class of vessels than the canoes of their ancestors, and they have been allowed to own and command vessels capable of making voyages to distant seas in pursuit of their vocation of sealing, whaling and fishing.

In 1899 sealing schooners first commenced to take these Indians with their canoes to the sealing grounds, and they thus acquired a knowledge of the superior facility afforded by a schooner for safety and economy. It was not before 1899 that any Indian had confidence enough to purchase and sail a vessel of his own larger than a canoe. Gradually the Makahs have increased their business, and having been successful in their sealing, they now own a fleet of ten fine schooners, varying in size from twenty-five to fifty tons each. They start out in January, as soon as the seals begin to appear in the vicinity of Cape Flattery, and cruise south, following the herds along the coast to the Columbia river, and returning with the seals as they slowly wind their way north to the Aleutian rookeries. From the Columbia river to Alaska the Makah natives know the coast, and can navigate their own schooners, but when they go to Behring sea or to the Japan coast they are compelled to take with them a Caucasian navigator. The young men of the tribe are exceedingly bright. Most of them attend the evening school, where they learn to read and write English. Recently some of them have been studying navigation, and it will not be long before they will be able to navigate their own vessels even in foreign waters. The earnings of members of the tribe from sealing aggregate over forty thousand dollars a year.

Under the present law, as laid down by the Behring sea tribunal in Paris recently, the Indians have considerable advantage over the white hunters. Firearms are strictly prohibited in hunting seals, and this causes the Indians to adopt their old custom of hunting with spears, at which a large number of tribe are adepts. Practical sealers claim that the Indians will fare much better than either the English or American sealers.—Chicago Herald.

Mrs. Wing—"What do you think of Mrs. Higgin's table manners?" Mrs. Fling—"I don't know. I never have been able to discover them."—Inter Ocean.

Prof. Tyndall was one of the most charitable men in the world. So far as his rather small means allowed, he never let a case of distress go unrelieved in whatever station of life; but he had a horror of appearing in subscription lists. As he accompanied every gift with the anxious message, "Don't say who it is," his generosity always passed unacknowledged.

James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, has a yacht on the stocks which is expected to beat everything afloat. He still clings to aquatic sports, but has had all the coaching experience he wants.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Gibb Book & Stationery Co., of Lawrence, has failed.

The Merchants' bank at Ellis has gone into voluntary liquidation.

Gov. Lewelling has gone to California on a health recruiting trip. Zachariah Spencer, an old colored man, was recently run over and instantly killed by a Santa Fe train at Longton.

The residence of Editor T. R. Murdoch, of Eldorado, was badly damaged by a recent fire. There was a partial insurance.

The Merchants' bank of Ellis, and the Farmers' bank, of Horton, which went into voluntary liquidation, have paid depositors in full.

Hon. T. Dwight Thatcher, who was stricken with paralysis in his office in Topeka some days since, died three days after being attacked.

Joseph Young, a farmer living two miles southwest of Rossville, lost 1200 bushels of corn, seven horses, two buggies, one spring wagon and a lot of farm implements by a late fire. Partially insured.

The open winter is said to be causing much destitution among the coal miners in some parts of the state owing to the decreased consumption of coal.

On the other hand, it has prevented suffering among those who would have been unable to buy coal had the winter been severe.

The night after the jury at Wichita found Clyde Mattox guilty of murder in the first degree the prisoner escaped from jail but was captured on a train going to Fort Scott. C. E. Burrows, ex-chief of police, who was turnkey of the jail, was arrested for permitting Mattox to escape.

The other day John Geiger, a middle-aged German who worked on the farm of J. W. Whitaker, near Buffalo, was fatally injured by an enraged steer and died in a couple of hours. He was in the barn when the animal made for him and knocked him down before he could get out of its reach.

In accordance with orders recently issued by Gov. Lewelling, the board of police commissioners of Lawrenceworth has taken steps for the removal of the single men from the force. One old bachelor who has been on the force for twenty-five years will either have to get married or give up his club.

The attorney-general has filed the petition in the quo warranto proceedings against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, on the relation of the county attorney of Neosho county, claiming the company to show why its charter should not be forfeited for removing the general offices from the state.

Judge Williams, in the United States court at Wichita, recently made a decision in regard to the new Kansas mortgage law, holding that as to all mortgages made before the passage of the law of 1893 there is no redemption, but that mortgages are governed by the old law. This is the first federal court decision on this law.

The board of railroad commissioners recently decided another branch of the Wichita case, reducing the rate of freight on coal from Cherokee and Crawford counties to Wichita from \$1.00 to \$1.35 per ton, and fixing the rate from Osage county points to Wichita at 90 cents per ton. These rates are to be put in force February 1.

In the federal court at Wichita the other day Robert F. Dori was found guilty of impersonating his dead brother, Frederick Dori, who was a soldier in the late war, and thus swindling the United States treasury out of large sums of money in pensions and arrears. Frederick Dori died in 1891 and a few years later the swindle commenced.

During the trial of Clyde Mattox in the United States court at Wichita Deputy United States Marshal George Walker testified against the prisoner and upon leaving the witness stand was attacked by Anna Edwards, who threatened to shoot him. The woman was taken to jail and subsequently fined \$10, besides being forbidden to enter the court room during the trial. She had become infatuated with Mattox during visits to him in jail.

The secretary of state, upon the advice of the attorney-general, has refused to grant a charter to the "Wage Workers International Military association" of Hutchinson, the objects of which, as expressed in the application, are "to organize and unify associations of the laboring men and issue charters thereto, under the seal of this order, to bear arms, equip and drill and discipline the same for mutual protection, pursuant to the declaration of independence and of the constitution of the United States." He says that the law does not provide for or authorize the organization of military associations of this character.

Arthur Lockwood, a fourteen-year-old boy from Leavenworth county, who is incarcerated at the state reform school in Topeka, made an attempt to burn the institution the other night. He went into a scheme with a number of other boys to burn the main building and effect their escape in the confusion that would follow. Accordingly, at midnight, Lockwood touched a match to some old papers which he had piled on his bed and shouted "fire." A guard, who responded to the alarm, threw water on the flames, instead of releasing the boys, and in a few minutes the fire was out, and Lockwood was placed in another apartment.

J. G. Burton, William Gay and his son, John Gay, were recently lynched by a mob at Russell for the murder of Fred Dinning some time ago. The lynching was the result of a confession but lately made by Burton. The day before the lynching the body of the murdered man was found buried in a cornfield.

Reports from western Kansas are that fall wheat is doing unusually well, the winter thus far having been mild, with occasional showers.

At a recent special election at Pleasanton Mrs. Anne Austin was elected mayor by a majority over her male competitor. "The women did it."

INSURGENTS REINFORCED.

Considerable War Material Turned Over to Adm. de Mello—Shocking Affair at Lisbon, Jan. 24.—Further details from insurgent sources have been made public regarding the movements of Gen. Saravia, who was said to have arrived in Rio de Janeiro bay with reinforcements of 8,000 troops for the insurgents. This force is said to have arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the night of January 15.

Before leaving Parana Gen. Saravia is stated to have seized 2,184 rifles, 400,000 cartridges, two Krupp guns and ammunition for them and \$350,000 in cash. All the seized articles, together with the cash, were turned over to Adm. de Mello, who gave Gen. Saravia a receipt for them.

The following incident, also from an insurgent source, is given to illustrate the treatment accorded government troops by some of their officers:

A private in Rio de Janeiro was severely wounded by a shell that had been fired from Fort Villafranca, which is held by the insurgents. As the missile struck him, tearing flesh and crushing bone, the man gave a loud cry that was heard by an officer standing close to him. The officer, who had his sword in his hand, turned on the wounded man and dispatched him.

The comrades of the man thus foully murdered sprang upon the officer and would undoubtedly have killed him had it not been that another shell fell into the struggling crowd and exploded. Five of the men were killed by this shell and the others retreated to their posts.

ROUGH ON ROBBERS.<